2012 Wyoming Viral Hepatitis B Fact Sheet

Hepatitis B (HBV) is a virus that is transmitted from person-to-person by blood to blood contact, or semen and vaginal fluid of an infected person. HBV attacks the liver and can lead to scarring of the liver and liver cancer.



Transmission:

- Unprotected oral, anal, and vaginal sex;
- Sharing injection drug equipment with an infected person;
- Infected mother to child; and
- Other blood to blood contact with an infected person.

Risk Factors:

- Those who have not been vaccinated,
- Injection Drug Users,
- Unprotected oral, anal, and vaginal sex with multiple partners or partners infected with a STD,
- Men who have sex with men.
- Infants born to an infected mother,
- Household contacts of infected people,
- Hemodialysis patients, and
- Travelers to a region with a high prevalence of HBV.

Symptoms:

- Nausea,
- Yellowing of the skin and eyes,
- Clay colored stool,
- Dark urine, and
- Some people may not have any symptoms.

Testing: A blood test is used to detect infection with HBV. For free laboratory test information please visit www.knowyo.org and #make1count today!

Treatment: Some people are able to clear the virus on their own. However, if the infection becomes chronic, there is not cure. Medication prescribed by a medical doctor can help lessen the amount of virus in the body.

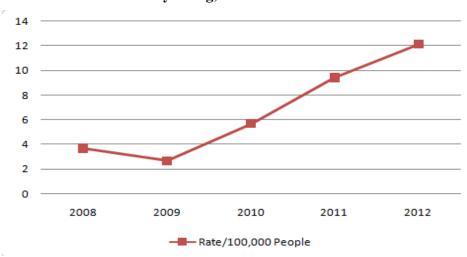
Complications: HBV may begin as an acute infection within six months of becoming infected, meaning lasting a short time. An acute infection may lead to a chronic, or lifelong, infection. Approximately 6%-10% of acutely infected adults will develop chronic illness. However, 90% of acutely infected infants will develop chronic illness.

Prevention:

- Hepatitis B vaccine
- Abstaining from oral, anal, and vaginal sex;
- Abstaining from injection drug use;
- Correctly and consistently using latex condoms or other barriers for oral, anal, and vaginal sex;
- Using clean injection drug use equipment and not sharing with others;
- Abstain from sharing other items which may have blood on them (razor, toothbrush, etc.);
- Pregnant women should get tested for HBV

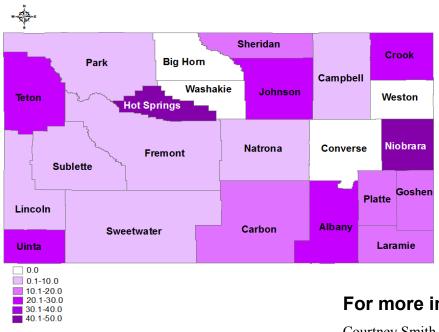
Statistics: Wyoming does not have many cases of HBV infection. However, the number and rate of hepatitis B cases increased from 2009 to 2012. The number of cases increased by over 300% between 2009 and 2012 with 68 cases reported in 2012. Overall, 20-29 year olds had the highest rates of infection in 2012. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that up to 1.4 million people have a chronic hepatitis B infection in the U.S.

Combined newly diagnosed acute and chronic hepatitis B rate per 100,000 people, Wyoming, 2008-2012.



Hot Springs County and Niobrara County had the highest rates of hepatitis B infection in 2012 with greater than 40 infections per 100,000 people. Big Horn, Washakie, Converse, and Weston Counties reported no infections in 2012.

Combined acute and chronic hepatitis B rates per 100,000 people by county, Wyoming, 2012.



http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/b/http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/b/bFAQ.htm#statistics

For more information:

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2012 Wyoming Viral Hepatitis C Fact Sheet

Hepatitis C (HCV) is a virus that is transmitted from person-to-person by blood to blood contact with an infected person. HCV attacks the liver and can lead to scarring of the liver and liver cancer.



Transmission:

- Sharing injection drug equipment with an infected person;
- Infected mother to child; and
- Other blood to blood contact with an infected person.

Risk Factors:

- Current or previous injection drug use,
- Infants born to an infected mother,
- Household contacts of infected people,
- Having HIV/AIDS,
- Recipients of blood or organ donations before 1992
- Recipients of clotting factor before 1987, and
- Hemodialysis patients.

Symptoms:

- Nausea,
- Yellowing of the skin and eyes,
- Clay colored stool,
- Dark urine, and
- Some people may not have any symptoms.

Testing: A blood test is used to detect infection with HCV. For free laboratory test information please visit www.knowyo.org and #make1count today!

Treatment: Some people are able to clear the virus on their own. However, if the infection becomes chronic, there is no cure. Medication prescribed by a medical doctor can help lessen the amount of virus in the body. Those infected with HCV should get vaccinated for hepatitis A and hepatitis B.

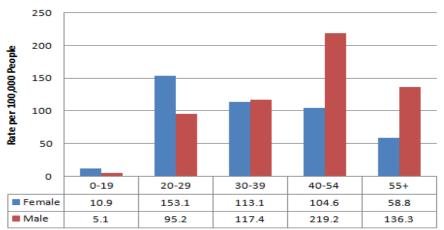
Complications: HCV may begin as an acute infection within six months of becoming infected, meaning lasting a short time. An acute infection may lead to a chronic, or lifelong infection. Approximately 75%-85% of acutely infected adults will develop chronic illness.

Prevention:

- Abstaining from injection drug use;
- Using clean injection drug use equipment and not sharing with others;
- Abstain from sharing other items which may have blood on them (razor, toothbrush, etc.);
- Pregnant women should get tested for HCV
- *There is NO VACCINE for HCV as there is for hepatitis A and B.

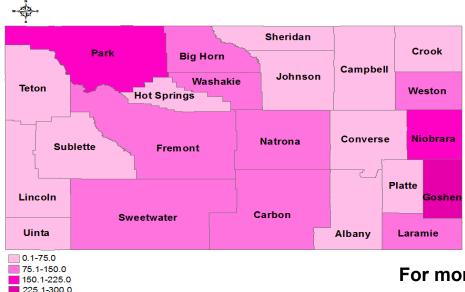
Statistics: Hepatitis C cases and rate of infection increased from 2011 to 2012. From 2008 to 2012, Wyoming averaged 478 cases a year corresponding to an average rate of 84.8 infections per 100,000 people. The CDC estimates that 3.2 million people in the US have a chronic hepatitis C infection and most do not know it because they do not feel sick. In 2012, males accounted for the majority of newly reported infections (60%). The age group with the highest number of infections were 40-54 year olds.

Combined newly diagnosed acute and chronic hepatitis C rate per 100,000 people by age group and gender, Wyoming, 2012.



In 2012, all counties reported hepatitis C infection. Goshen County had the highest rate of infection. It is important to note that a state prison is located in Goshen county and cases from the prison are counted in the rate. Incarcerated persons typically have a higher rate of infection than the general population. Niobrara and Park had the next highest rates of infection. Many counties (12) had rates of infection less than 75 per 100,000 people.

Combined newly diagnosed acute and chronic hepatitis C rates per 100,000 people by county, Wyoming, 2012.



http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/C/index.htm http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/Settings/Corrections.htm

For more information:

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